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Executed with neatness and despatch.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]

WOMAN'S LOVE.

BY PHILAS.

"Woman, and her love; Her truth, her tenderness, her gentle power; The hidden listening in the moon-light grove; The mother smiling in her infant's bow; Forms, features worshipped while we breathe or move." Hallock.

An apology for writing on the subject of woman's love, will be found in another part of this article.

We believe with the poet, that "A mother's a mother, all the days of her life; A father's a father, till he gets a new wife."

And here let us remark, that the principles upon which this article is founded, are those of a general character. There are exceptions to all general rules.

Woman is the daughter of heaven, and the wisdom of her creator is clearly seen in her constitution—in the very breathings and aspirations of her warm heart, and ardent affections.

It is the nature of her constitution to love more strongly than man. It is, therefore, her duty to exercise the best and noblest gifts bestowed upon her. Her love for her offspring is not a cultivated grace, but one that is as natural as it is for the sun to rise and set. Man is more frail than woman in this respect, and well it is thus. We know where to find her. She is at the home of her infant, watching its every movement, and not driven about by every wind of adversity. O yes!

"The heart that has truly loved, never forgets, But as truly loves on to the close; As the sun-flower turns on her god, when he sets, The same look, which she turned when he rose!"

In whatever situation of life you may chance to find the female race, they are the same. If we find her in the character of a sister, she is lovely.

"Sister, sweetest earthly friend, How dear thy name to me! How grateful to my soul's soul In memory's thought of thee!"

If we find her in the character of a friend, she is more true than man—more courageous—more patient—far more willing to lend her aid to bless the little orphan child, and mankind in general.

"Not she with trait'rous flies her Saviour's name; Not she denied him with unkind tongue; The while apostles speak with danger's brave, Last at his cross and earliest at his grave."

In the language of an unknown writer, we would add the following:

"It is one great blessing and privilege that such are, Indeed, our fellow-creatures—'one of our bone, and of our flesh.'"

"What shall we now select from among a thousand, And which shall truthfully show forth the name of the 'Heaven-born flame?' How low have written words on this subject. Indeed, an angel's hand, and a celestial pen, only could do it justice. But Charles Swain spoke in sentences which should be engraved on pure marble.

"Love? I will tell thee what it is to love! It is to build with human thoughts a shrine, Where love sits brooding like a beautiful dove; Where time seems years, and life a thing divine, All tastes, all pleasures, all desires combine To consecrate the sanctuary of bliss. Above, the stars in shrouded beauty shine; Around, the streams their flowery margin kiss; And if there's heaven on earth, that heaven is surely this."

"Yes, this is love, the steadfast and the true, The immortal glory which hath never set; The best, the brightest boon the heart e'er knew: Of all life's sweets, it is the sweetest; and the truest; Who know not how to love, they never met."

To breathe in one green walk their first young love, While summer flowers with moonlight dew were wet, And winds sighed soft round the mountain's brow, And all was rapture then, which is but memory now."

"Let us not soil the sacred flower of Love. We will not even touch its delicate leaves. But we would say to all—dwell where the atmosphere is refined and sweetened by its fragrance, if such is your high privilege—so shall your own nature be sublimated and refined, and your heart be assimilated to high and heavenward things; yet all the better fitted to love well your part, in the tasks and responsibilities of life."

Every good husband can testify, that his wife is the foundation of all his earthly happiness and enjoyment. I speak only of those unions where love is at the foundation, and where the woman mingles the cup which he drinks with joy, delight, and gladness.

Whatever may be his virtues or vices—she changes not, unless she corrupts her own nature, by running into vice and misery. She is ever ready to say—

"I know not, I care not what guilt's in thy heart, But I know that I love thee whither thou art."

But I was not created to draw us into vice, but to allure us out of it, and how successful she has been in many instances. Female influence is a powerful remedy to change the moral character of man.

How she loves her husband, and with what watchful eyes will she regard her husband's interest! How she cares for his health—how she sympathizes in his sorrows—how she divides his griefs! How gentle is her hand, and how sweet her voice—how delicate and how grateful her attentions, when he is wearied with care, or sick with disease. Not only in prosperity is she a delight—not only does she double his pleasures. In adversity she is indispensable, and most truly lightens the burden of more than half his load.

"As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been fitted by it into sunshine, will, when the leafy plant is riddled by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its trailing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordained by Providence, that woman, who is the more dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart." We only dissent from the writer of these beautiful lines, when he says, "that woman is the more dependent and ornament of man."

We have led you along, gentle reader, thus far, only to prepare your mind for the reception of the following letter, written by a woman in one of our large cities to her husband, who was on a visit to this State. The writer would say, therefore, that the subject has been chosen is appropriate for the nature of the letter. He would also state how he came by the letter, and why he publishes it in this form.

On returning from a visit to Boston last September, we took the cars for Portland. We had not been seated but a short time, before our attention was arrested in a tall, and well made personage, called MAX. We are sorry to say, that he had what is usually called "the mark of the beast about him."

He would occasionally strive to read the letter here presented, but was unable so to do. This was in the evening, and as he was seated before us, and seemed to excite the attention of our fellow travellers, we watched him closely.

He had a fair countenance for a man of his occupation, for he it known, he was a sea Captain—or rather, a man who had the care of vessels when he was at sea. He also had a very intelligent look, and doubtless is a man respected in life.

By carelessness on his part, and ignorance on our part, he lost the letter in the car, and it was found by us after he had taken the boat for B.—We therefore have preserved it for good, and are induced to publish it by the advice of others, whose judgment is as good as our own.

The letter was well read by its owner before lost, and like that of a true lover's he often bedewed it with tears. For who can read it without having his faith increased in the fidelity of woman?

We shall omit a few sentences, and the names of the parties spoken of. We shall also, let her speak in her own simple language, and thereby the beauty of it will be preserved and remembered.

B.—, Aug.—, 184—

MY DEAR HUSBAND.—I received your welcome and affectionate letter yesterday, late in the afternoon, and it was almost dark when I read it, and I got back from the Exchange. But I am writing to you this morning by daylight, and my reason for not writing to you before, is that I was quite sick for more than a week after I got home. I was very much fatigued when I arrived, and had a severe headache, but little John was quite well, only tired and hungry, and he appeared very glad to get back to his Grandmother's, and Aunt's, and in other words, less so, and as soon as she arrived here, she took him to the Hydrant before he was three minutes in the house, and washed his face, neck, and hands, and then took a clean collar out of the drawer and pinned on his neck. He has been very well ever since and very fond of eating peaches and cantaloupes. I feel uneasy about his not going to school. He must go very soon, for he is quite old enough, and I think he would improve by it much faster than he now does. He goes to the Sabbath School, and the first day he attended, he would not go without his little bible, for his teacher read him some of the stories, as he said.

He sometimes asks me when you are coming home, and says he wishes he was on board the vessel. Yes, and if he gets in a bit about anything, he will say, "I wish I had gone down east with my father."

You say in your first letter that you were sick on board of the vessel, and had no one to attend you but Mr. H.—. My dear husband, I am really sorry that it was so. Oh, if I could, how soon would I have gone to you, and what a satisfaction it would have been to me to have nursed you. My earliest and dearest friend on earth, I am absent from you, but still you are the object of my most cherished thoughts, and I regard you as my husband and friend.

You say you have thought much of the last night we were in B.—, and all I can say is, that I do not think of it with you. I should not have said anything of the kind then, the last night I expected to be with you for some time, if you had not spoken unkindly to me, and I hid my feelings that you should speak so, after I had been so long with you, and we were so soon to part with each other.

My dear I have not thought of it since. I know that you spoke hastily and without thinking what you said. I love you deeply, truly, and tenderly; and that is the cause why a word from you to me should reach my heart, which if said by another, I should hardly notice. Thank you for writing me such kind and affectionate letters. You know not how cheering and soothing they were to my heart. There is nothing else in this world that has any thing like the power to make me feel so happy as the perusal of them. Don't say anything about tossing to and fro with you. You are all the world to me, and I was far happier going about with you, than I ever was when absent from you, because you are my husband; and no one else seems like you, and you have always been kind unto me.

I know, my dear husband, better than any one else, about your disappointments and troubles in business last winter, and nearly all summer. I know your perplexities and losses were almost enough to derange you, and all the time you were trying every thing for the best, and you got no thanks for it.

She here, doubtless, referred to the thanks of the world, for we here omit a few lines where she speaks about the unfaithfulness of friends. How they had endeavored to injure them. She speaks about certain neighbors, who were at war with each other, and that their pretended religion was not worth much, that it was all "lunatic's lamps." She then breaks forth again—

"Oh, how much I long to see you, for it seems a long time since we parted in B.—. I have not yet said a word about what I think most of, and that is your talking, (for I believe it is only talk) of my going to sea with you again. I am disappointed and surprised at the thought. I thought for certain that you were coming home and spend the winter with us. I cannot consent to your plan with a willing heart, no."

I believe we are never to have a home together, as I would like to have."

Here we must break the chain again, and remark, that situated as she was, she could not think of going to sea, but would do all in her power to make him happy and contented in life.

She also speaks of the death of a babe of one of

their neighbors, and thinks it better off. Her hope and trust is in God, as the wise Disposer of all events.

Again.—You tell me to teach Johnny to love you. I am sure there is nothing that I would sooner instill into his mind, than a respect and affection for you, and you are aware of the fact. I could not, if I were a woman of the lowest grade, do otherwise."

Farwell, &c. &c.

We have presented you the substance of the letter, and oh! if we knew both hearts, we should feel differently than we now do. We must confess that we have taken great interest in the reading of the letter. We are also reminded, in the language of another, that—

"Nothing is more affecting than the mutually tender regard which is manifested by them. As they approach the term of their earthly existence, they seem to each other unexpectably precious. The passion and heyday of youth all over—the frivolities and follies which sometimes hinder their full enjoyment, now cast away, they now look upon the remnant of their days as sacred to mutual love. The moments seem lost which they fail to spend together. With wonder, they remember how thoughtlessly they have sometimes suffered even trivial causes to breed cold and reciprocal neglect."

How sedulously do they now seek each the happiness of the other! How beams forth from the face of one, confidence and gratitude—from the other, trustful, constant affection! The fierce flame of passion has subsided—

but among the embers of existence, darkened, indeed, outwardly there exists an interior heat, then, upon the selfsame shrine, youthful love has ever kindled. How easy to translate the language of their eyes!

"Where thou goest I will go; With thee my earthly lot is cast; In pain and pleasure, joy and woe, Will I attend thee to the last. That hour shall find me by thy side; And where thy grave in mine shall be; Death can but for a time divide My firm and faithful heart from thee."

Whatever may be our situation in life, we firmly believe that a wife is the greatest earthly blessing that a man can call his own.

We read in the earliest history of mankind, that Isaac brought Rebecca to his mother's tent, and she became his wife; and he loved her. Husbands, love your wives, and remember that you were not created for them, but that they were created for you. Respect them, and do unto them as you ought. Reflect upon your by-gone days, and ask—

"With how much delight, may many, favored by love look back upon life, and say, with reciprocal feeling, 'Hand in hand we've faced the storm, And felt the sunshine too!'"

Oh, happy, favored man! Who else would have stood by thee? What other friend hast thou? Who else, when thy reputation was assailed—and thy property was gone—and thy name utterly reprobated, still held fast thy hand, and poured consolation in thine ear? It was almost a privilege that friends proved false, that thou hadst opportunity to know how firm a friend she was.

Ask that man what he thinks of the Female Character. Perhaps he may not answer you in speech, but in the eloquent glance he turns on his wife, you will read that he is only silent because he knows no language which can measure his sense of her value."

Old age and sickness will come upon us, and then woman's love has a charm that angels know nothing about, for they do not marry—neither are given in marriage. Let us then win the affections of our companions, and life will be sweet—death pleasant, and eternity a blessing unto our weary souls. When we arrive to good old age, we will give our experience upon this subject, till then, we bid you an affectionate farewell, thanking you kindly for your attention, and wishing you the richest of heavens blessings.

Oxford County, Me., Jan. 1844.

"HURRA FOR OLD KENTUCK!" The Concordia Intelligencer tells a pretty good joke of a fellow who was walking ashore from that splendid boat, the "Harry of the West,"—his bundle in one hand and five dollars in specie clutched in the other—on a single plank, and heedless of his way, he tripped, and fell souse into the river—

In an instant, recovering himself, he struck manfully for the shore, waded out in full view of the boat, shook himself like a huge water-dog, opened his hand and found but two of the shiners left—he was angered at the plank, mad with himself, furious at the loss of his money, and more than furious at the monstrous Mississippi. He looked at the plank, the river, the boat, his money, and wound up the survey by venting his spleen as follows:—"I've got five dollars in this here bundle, two dollars in my hand—have just been ducked—stand five feet ten in my stocking-feet—tolerably stout for my age—rather mad—and dog my cats if I can't fog any man on that boat, for fist fight or rough and tumble! Who'll say yes? Whoop! whoop! whoop! Hurra for old Kentucky!"

A CANNY SCOTCHMAN.—A young lady, who is a zealous non-intrusionist, and an active canvasser for bawbees and bodies in support of the Free Presbyterian Church, called the other day upon a poor man, in the links of Kirkcaldy, to solicit his mite; and, after in vain trying her ingenuity to find some means by which she might save a penny a week, to be given for the sustentation of the minister, who was about to be driven from his kirk by the vile Erastians, she said—

"Do you save yourself?"

"No, madam."

"How much does your shaving cost you?"

"Two pence a week."

"Could you not learn to shave yourself, and then you would save the two pence, which you might give to the sustentation fund?"

"Deed, me, I'm owder auld to learn, but I'll tell you what I'll do; if your Minister will come and shave me, I'll give him the tippecie."

A GOVERNOR UNDER ARREST.—The Frederick Herald gives the particulars of the arrest at Annapolis of Gov. Thomas of Maryland—some week or ten days ago—at the instigation of Dr. Tyler. He had it seems, threatened the Doctor with personal violence, and was therefore held to bail in \$1500 to keep the peace.

FELIX GRUNDY MCCONNELL.

The above is the name of a bold and ardent Democratic member of Congress from the "back-woods" of Alabama. The Washington correspondent of the New York Plebeian, thus relates an incident which threw him in the way of Mr. McConnell, and gives a capital story of his "stumping" powers in the late congressional election:

"An incident occurred at the theatre the other evening, which, to me, was of extreme interest.—Young Vendenhoff was playing the character of Claude Melnotte, in Bulwer's beautiful play of the 'Lady of Lyons.' Next beside me sat a gentleman with whom I had not the pleasure, at the time, of a personal acquaintance. As the play proceeded, I could but remark the intense interest with which he followed the chances of Claude. In that scene where Pauline finds herself in the humble cottage of Melnotte's mother, and where Claude avows to her the fact that he was but a poor peasant's son; that from his boyhood she had been the object of his adoration; that the hope of possessing her was the single idea of his existence, and that it had stimulated him to make himself worthy of such a bride; that revenge for the treatment he had received at her hands, and for the contumely and disdain with which she had met his first avowal of love, had nerved him to the performance of the desperate means by which he made her his bride,—tears of sympathy rolled rapidly down the fine lineaments of the stranger's face. And when Claude, in the deepest remorse for the cruelty of his conduct, made known his willingness to make the only atonement in his power—her restoration to the home of her parents, as pure as when the crimson blush mantled her cheeks at the bridal altar—the stranger, with deep feelings and energy, unconsciously exclaimed, in the full hearing of those surrounding him, 'Let up, let up Pauline—you are very well married and don't know it!'"

Could you have heard it, and watched, as I did, the manner of the stranger, you would have been, as I was affected. When the play was through, I took the liberty of saying to the stranger that it was one containing correct sentiments, and that the drama would be of invaluable service in establishing a proper moral tone if more of such plays were performed upon the stage. 'Sir,' rejoined the gentleman, 'there is no greater luxury than the consciousness of being an honest man; and as you seem to like the play, I would like to know your name.' I gave him my name and address, and requested in return his. 'My name, sir, is Felix Grundy McConnell, a signature-footed Democrat, born and graduated in Tennessee, within a rifle-shot of the Hermitage, now member of the 23rd Congress, from the State of Alabama, and forever a friend of the people and the written constitution.' There is an earnestness of manner about him which tells the honesty of his heart; and, amid all his peculiarities, you cannot fail to discover a sound and discriminating judgment, and an abiding love of country. In stature he is about six feet; solidly built, although not obese; with a fine head and expressive countenance, which will tell almost at a glance his true character. With much of the manner of Crockett, he is by far his superior in intellect. I would place implicit confidence in his judgment. Some of his colleagues have informed me that, in his section of country, he is invincible before the people, and loved and respected by all who know him. Many anecdotes have been related pertaining to his canvass for Congress, in which he was opposed by a Whig gentleman, of great ability as a lawyer and speaker. Let me tell one, although it loses its force when put on paper. At a great gathering of the people of his district on the 4th of July last, to hear the competitors for Congress express their views, his opponent, after discussing various points of political moment, concluded his address with an eloquent appeal to the ladies, hundreds of whom, from all parts of the district, had assembled upon the occasion. The concluding part of his opponent's speech seemed to strike home, which McConnell, who was watching its effect, instantly perceived. When he took the stump after replying to the prominent political allusions of his competitor, he said it was not in him to do injustice to any one; but, as the gentleman had alluded to that tender passion called love, he must say that, comparatively with himself, he knew no more about it than did an old aunt he had in North Carolina, who lived to the age of 159, and after all died an old maid. 'I grant,' said McConnell, 'that my whig friend is a fine looking man, just forty, and not yet married; look at him, ladies, and assure yourselves I do him no discredit. But I do say, that men must be judged by their acts. A fine looking man, just forty, and not yet married! Look at that picture, pointing down upon his competitor, and now look at this! (Here the speaker drew himself to his full length, and running both hands through his fine bushy beard, gazed around and around upon the audience and continued) 'I am, I think, a pretty considerable good looking man for my age (and inches); and I have one of the best and prettiest little wives, a straight and strict member of the Methodist persuasion, that this or any other country ever produced. And why did I get her? Because I possessed that passion which my years, polished friend rubbed out years ago—yes, years ago. Nine hundred and sixty months have shone upon him and yet unmarried! When I discovered that the consent of her father could not be obtained—and he, by-the-by, was a good old fellow, although a whig—like a man, I entered beneath the roof of her parents, and like a man, I bore her upon my shoulders from the house to the bridal altar; chased by dogs, howling, and barking and biting, to the very portals of the church. A happy wife, three little McConnells;

and an easy conscience, are the fruits of the tender passion as I possessed it. If he can say as much, Felix Grundy McConnell backs out from the canvass; if not, let him forever hold his peace.' My informant says, that nothing could have been more effective—the ladies waved their white kerchiefs in very ecstasy of delight; the men shouted and stamped as men never shouted and stamped before; and the country gave the eccentric McConnell an overwhelming majority."

GOING ASHORE.—A very clever anecdote is told of a Yankee who once took passage on board of a Yankee schooner. Soon after the barque had weighed anchor, the wind began to blow, and in a short time it was found necessary to take in every stitch of canvass; and with bare poles the schooner flew over the waves with lightning rapidity. The schooner was now fifteen miles from shore—the wind was blowing tremendously, and the night was "dark as a stack of black cats." The danger was imminent; fear was legibly written on every face. At this moment, the Yankee came on deck, with his baggage strapped closely to his back! Walking up to the Captain, his face as long as a yard stick, and laying his hand on the shoulder of the latter, he remarked, with all the gravity of a philosopher—"Captain, I believe I'll go ashore!"

THE WOOD WITH THE BARK OFF.—A wag has been telling the editor of the Sporting Chronicle a story of his exploits while in Canada, engaged in the lumber business, in which he says he should have made a fortune had he remained another year. He says there was a great deal of "rough gambling" (that is, stealing), going on all round; but while other people were only able to steal the saw-logs, he was smart enough to steal the boards ready sawed! He concludes his story by relating that things had at length come to such a pass, that at all the saw-mills a watch was set to prevent stealing logs; but he had got so wide awake in the business that he could "back a yoke of oxen up to a log with a man sitting on it, and twitch it out clear, leaving the man sitting on the bark."

Do you want plenty of Eggs?—Corn given to fowls should be crushed and soaked in water; this helps digestion. Hens will lay in winter that are so fed that would not otherwise.

Some literary ladies being asked how they could be sufficiently interested in astronomy to spend so much time in watching the heavens, replied—"that they had a great curiosity to see whether there was really a man in the moon."

A conceited fellow introduced a friend into company, said—"Gentlemen, I assure you he is not so great a fool as he seems." The gentleman immediately replied—"therein consists the difference between me and my friend."

IN the discussion on the bill for refunding General Jackson's fine, Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, stated that Judge Hall was an Englishman, bigoted, intemperate, and overbearing; devoted to the institutions of his country, and underrating every thing American; in law, literature, and custom. This accounts for the outrage perpetrated upon the defender of New Orleans, and the hostility which the Whigs have always manifested to the reversion of the judgment.

MINISTER TO MEXICO.—The Norfolk Beacon of Thursday last contains the following announcement:—"Mr. Bankhead, well known some years ago as Secretary of the English legation at Washington city, and who has since been Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico."

A Consequence of Violating Girard's Will.—Francis S. Rowand died at Pittsburgh on Monday last. He left by will a large sum—some say \$80,000—for endowing a hospital in Paris, a bequest which would have been used for some charitable purpose in this country, had not Philadelphia used Girard's trust contrary to his direction.—New York Plebeian.

FRIEND KINGSBURY.—An instance of judgment following upon the heel of transgression occurred in this village to-day.

An Irishman, by the name of HUGH HAYDEN, who for some months past has been in the employ of Israel Chadbourn, Esq. Sheriff of this County, rose this morning while the family were in bed and abstracted ninety eight dollars from a small trunk belonging to Mr. C., and swartwounded, for 'pars' (which he intended should be 'unc' known). He proceeded to the Kenebunk Depot and took the cars for Boston, and he had got within a mile of N. Berwick when the cars got stuck in the snow, and he got rubbed by those in pursuit, and at four o'clock this afternoon was 'safe in the lock-up in this place.

About eight dollars of the stolen money was recovered.—Portland American.

"THE \$17,000." The vote in the House, on Thursday, on the motion to reconsider the vote referring the "\$17,000" question to the Committee on Finance, is understood to be a proximate, but not an accurate index, of the opinions of the House upon the reception of Maine's portion of the Distribution money.

Eighteen States, with an aggregate population of 14,645,196, have instructed their Senators, and requested their Representatives in Congress, to vote for a Bill refunding Gen. Jackson's fine.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

Mr. Millett from the Joint Select Committee, to which was referred the order "upon the best mode of raising a committee to report a new valuation," report, that a committee of thirty-two be raised from the House and Senate, to be chosen by ballot, by the joint vote of the Delegation of their respective Counties in the House and Senate, in the following proportion, viz:

The County of York, 3; Cumberland, 4; Lincoln, 4; Kennebec, 3; Oxford, 3; Waldo, 3; Penobscot, 3; Somerset, 2; Hancock, 2; Washington, 2; Franklin, 1; Piscataquis, 1; Arrows, 1; and the committee report their doings to the present Legislature.

After some remarks in favor of the motion, by Mr. Atwood, the motion was adopted—making the number of committee 33, and the report was adopted.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

Communication received and read from Barnabas Palmer, Theodore Ingalls, James C. Whitmore, Samuel Palmer and Joseph A. Linscott, signifying their acceptance of the office of Councilors, to which they had been elected.

Order, for Joint select committee, to take into consideration the expediency of extending the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, came up from the House for concurrence. The Senate joined Messrs. Tallman, Sawtelle, Parker, Rose, Cunningham, Mitchell and Cram.

SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. Sawtelle, from the committee on Judiciary reported by repealing an act entitled an act providing for the sale of Real Estate and Rail Road property in the State, approved March 16th, 1843. Read and signed, on motion of Mr. Tallman, to Thursday next; also—

Mr. Frye, presented the petition of Seth May and three others, praying for the adoption, by the Legislature, of a Resolve, recommending the alteration of the Constitution of the United States, so that the free population only, of the Union be represented in Congress.

On presenting the petition, Mr. Frye remarked that he had no intention of committing himself, one way or the other, in connection with its object. He presented it, as a courtesy due to the respectable gentlemen whose names it bore, and he hoped it would prove no fire-brand, to kindle a flaming discussion upon its merits. He wished it referred without debate to the appropriate committee.

Papers passed in concurrence. Read once and to-morrow assigned—Resolve authorizing the Treasurer of State to purchase or invest in scrip or certificates of stock of this State, any sums of money which have been or which may be received from the United States; Bill to establish Bath and Portland Rail Road Company.

Mr. Sawtelle, from Committee on Judiciary, reported that, Bill regulating appeals from County Commissioners, ought not to pass.

TUESDAY, January 16.

Passed to be Engrossed—Resolve authorizing the Treasurer of the State, to purchase or invest in the purchase, of scrip or certificate of stock of this State, any sums of money, which have been or which may be received from the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, Ordered, that the committee on Retrenchment be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law giving Agricultural societies certain sums of money.

House nonconcurrent the Senate in its reference of the petition of Augustine Haines, Attorney for Cumberland County, for increase of salary to Committee on Judiciary, and referred the same to committee on Retrenchment. Mr. Hunt moved that the Senate insist on its reference, which motion prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY Jan. 11.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

The motion to reconsider the vote whereby the house passed Mr. Little's order in relation to the reception and disposition of the Treaty and Distribution money, came up in order.

Mr. Jarvis of Surry, spoke at some length in favor of the motion. He stated his object to be, to obtain an amendment of the order by striking out that part which relates to the Distribution money, and then to refer that subject to a joint select committee.

Messrs. Little of Portland, Perkins of Augusta, Tucker of Saco, Wardman of Mount, severally opposed the motion.

Mr. K. O. of Liberty, advocated the motion, and was opposed in opposition to the reception of the Distribution money.

Messrs. M. of W. and E. of G. were opposed to the consumption of so much time on a simple question of reference. They should vote for the motion, without, however considering themselves committed thereby to any particular course, in reference to the general question.

The motion to reconsider was then taken and negatived, by yeas and nays, Yeas 63, Nays 66. The "Town Court Bill," (previously assigned to this day,) came up in order, and the question was on its re-passage, (by a majority of two thirds) against the Executive veto.

Mr. Knowlton of Liberty, moved that the bill be laid on the table.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Little and Woodman, and advocated by the mover; after which it was lost, 40 to 61.

Mr. Knowlton of Liberty, then moved that the engrossment of the bill be taken off, remarking that he made the motion with a view to its reference to some committee.

Mr. Woodman objected to the motion as not being in order.

The Speaker said that the motion was in accordance with legislative procedure, and he then referred the motion.

Mr. Woodman then moved that the bill be referred to the committee on Judiciary, which was carried by yeas and nays, Yeas 63, Nays 66.

ed, in which several gentlemen participated; and without taking any question, the appeal was laid on the table, for the purpose of taking up certain papers from the Senate, which were disposed of in concurrence.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

Report from the Joint Select Committee on State Valuation, recommending the reference of the whole subject to a Joint Select Committee of thirty-three members, to be selected from the several counties. The Report was laid on the table.

Order from the Senate referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of the Land Distribution, to a Joint Select Committee. The House passed the order in concurrence; and Messrs. Jarvis of Surry, Chadwick of Portland, Noyes of Greenwood, Clark of Lexington, Russ of China, Frye of Dedham, and Hubbard of Paris, were joined.

The "Town Court Bill" came up in order, and the question was an appeal taken from the decision of the Speaker, viz. that the motion to take off the engrossment from the bill, is in order. Mr. Knowlton of Montville, hoped the decision of the chair would be sustained. He appealed to the friends of the bill especially to know if this is not the most ready and straight forward manner to dispose of the matter?

Mr. Perkins of Augusta, contended that the decision of the Speaker was erroneous.

The question "shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 52, nays 46.

The motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill to be engrossed, then prevailed, 60 to 57. Mr. Knowlton of Liberty, then moved to refer the Bill and accompanying papers to the Select Committee having the subject under consideration.

Mr. Barnes of Portland, called upon the gentleman to reduce his motion to writing, which being complied with, the Bill was then laid on the table.

SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. Knowlton of Liberty, called up the "Town Court Bill," and moved its reference to a select committee.

Mr. Woodman of Minot, moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. Knowlton was willing it should be laid on the table. The motion prevailed.

Petitions presented and referred—of Giles Merrill, et al, for liberty to leave the Shakers on payment of a fair compensation—of certain citizens of North Yarmouth for a law forbidding use of Courts and Jails in this State, for the apprehension and imprisonment of fugitive slaves—of Directors of Manufacturers and Traders Bank for liberty to surrender their Charter.

The Speaker appointed the following as the Committee on the part of the House, under the Valuation order of yesterday, viz: Messrs. Jarvis of Surry, Buck of Bucksport, Swift of Norway, Knapp of Rumford, Mildram of Wells, Madgett of Parisfield, Coburn of Bloomfield, Chadwick of Portland, Skillen of Cape Elizabeth, Patten of Sebago, Paine of Bangor, Bicknell of Stetson, Knowlton of Liberty, Elliot of Frankfort, Ames of Thomaston, Pearson of Alton, Daggett of New Vineyard, Linscott of Jay, Thayer of Lubec, Sweeney of Calais, Wellington of Monticello, Mower of Vassalboro, and Baker of Hallowell.

MONDAY Jan. 15.

Mr. Perkins presented the petition of Josiah D. Bangs of New Vineyard, (a whig) complaining that the present tariff operates unequally; and is defective in its revenue aspect; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Alder of Brunswick, offered a Resolve providing for an amendment of the of the Constitution so as to make the session of the Legislature and the election of Governor be biennial, which was referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Baker of Hallowell, Ordered, that the Joint Select Committee, which has under consideration the subject of amending the Constitution be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that County Commissioners, County Attorneys, County Treasurers, Clerks, of the Courts, Registers of Deeds, and Representatives to Congress may be elected by a plurality of votes.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

Mr. Woodman of Minot, presented the petition of Moses Emery and 60 others, of Minot, &c., in relation to the abolition of Slavery in the District Columbia, and the territories, and against the annexation of Texas, and for jury trials to try persons claimed as fugitive slaves; and on his motion it was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Woodman, Barnes, Buck, Merrill of Freeport, Morrison, Pierce and McKenzie.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of repealing the law giving bounty on bears, &c.

The order was amended on motion of Mr. Perkins of Augusta, by adding, "and all other wild animals," and as amended, passed.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the law, that no soldier of the Militia shall be liable to do military duty in any other town but the town in which he has a residence.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all laws now existing for the collection of debts of less sum than twenty dollars, contracted after a certain date.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to imprisonment for debt as to abolish imprisonment in all cases, where the debt does not exceed one hundred dollars.

Adjourned.

A member of a Legislature, who indulged himself in afternoon naps, requested his friend to awaken him when the lumber act came on.

He quoted it by forgetfulness, but accidentally gave him a pug as the House was discussing a bill to prevent fraud. Old sleepy-head started, rubbed his eyes and exclaimed—"Mr. Speaker, a word or two upon that bill, for one half of my constituents get their living no other way."

[The Senate of Maine is as follows, viz: Farmers, ten; Teachers, one; Trader and Farmer, one; Farmer and Lumberman, two; Lawyers, four; Lawyers and Farmer one; Physicians, three; Trades, five; Lumber dealer, one; Seaman, one; Tanner and Lumberman, one.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 23, 1844.

"The great popular party is already raised almost en masse against the Union, which is leading the party to its final triumph. The law that still lags will soon be laid under its own burden. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO MONOPOLY; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will be redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

STATE MILITARY CONVENTION

Wednesday, Jan. 18th, 1844.

The Convention met at the Court House, Augusta, agreeably to previous notice. Mr. Geo. B. H. of the 2nd Division was chosen President; Mr. Geo. Stevens of the 3rd Div. and Brig Gen. Walter of the 4th Div. were chosen Vice Presidents.

Mr. Ludden of Turner, and Col Jones of Ellsworth, were chosen Secretaries.

A Committee, consisting of three from each Division was then chosen to prepare a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

An invitation was given the Convention by Alfred Redington, Adj. Gen., to partake of a Collation at his Quarters, at 2 o'clock at the Mansion House. Accepted.

After dining on the dainties of the Mansion House, the Convention met at the Representatives' Hall which was tendered to the Convention. The Governor, Members of the Council, Senators and Representatives were present. The Convention was addressed by several gentlemen.

Col. Mills, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, came in, and, on leave, presented the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS all civilized nations have found it not only conducive to national honor, but absolutely necessary to national safety and well being, to maintain at all times, a well appointed and well disciplined military force, ready to establish national rights, where peaceful modes of redress shall fail,—and to repel injuries from enemies abroad or traitors at home; and Whereas our Fathers and founders of this Republic, who by the discipline of the camp, and courage and good conduct in the battle field sustained under privations unparalleled, won for us, by the blessings of Almighty God, our liberties and the free institutions established our Republican Militia, instead of, and in preference to a standing army; and Whereas that Militia, have ever shown themselves in all exigencies, both peace and war, fully competent, and ready with all requisite promptitude and efficiency, to do all which those wise and good men intended or expected from the system; in war repelling invasions and protecting our firesides and altars, and winning enviable laurels in battle,—and in peace occupying the most honorable position of citizen soldiers,—in the one character, exercising the highest privilege of freemen, that choosing at the ballot box, officers to sustain our civil institutions; in the other, ready at a moment's warning, with the bayonet, to defend the laws and liberties of the country from domestic or foreign foes, thus exerting a conservative influence upon our institutions, which to be appreciated, needs only to be fully understood,—and Whereas the State of Maine, a frontier State, bordering on two sides on the territory of a nation the motto "powerful, aspiring & grasping" the world ever saw,—and on the third, her immense seaboard, exposed to invulnerable points to attack, by an enemy possessing a naval power commensurate to any undertaking of naval warfare; occupies a position which would cause her to be the first point of attack. Therefore

Resolved, That we view with distrust and disapprobation, the efforts so perseveringly made to disparage and overturn our present militia system, either by rendering the citizen soldier disaffected with the same, or by relaxing the requirements of discipline, so as to deprive it of all life and energy.

Resolved, That it is the proud distinction of a democratic Republic, to entrust every citizen with arms, and to rely on a patriotic use of those arms, for the defence of its institutions from foreign aggression or domestic discord.

Resolved, That in view of the blessed privileges we enjoy, both civil and religious, over and above the citizens of any other nation; we are sensible that we owe to the State, what little service is required of us by a well regulated militia system.

Resolved, That so long as our young men have primed in their hands, and have that measure of discipline which the system efficiently administered, cannot fail to give, the institutions which our fathers won by their heroic trials and sufferings, and have left us as a precious legacy, will be preserved, and have left us as a precious legacy, will be preserved, and have left us as a precious legacy, will be preserved.

Resolved, That as a standing army is the strong right arm on which despotic governments rely for maintenance of power, and the overthrow of all attempts to establish free institutions; so the destruction of the militia and the substitution of an apology for a standing army in place of the citizen soldiery, may be regarded as the first step towards the introduction of despotism in our Republic.

Resolved, That the officers of the Militia be furnished with Cooper's Book of Tactics—flags for Regiments which are destitute of the same, and musical instruments, as provided by law.

Resolved, That it is desirable that arms, equipments and tents, be loaned to the militia for their use, so that every person who does military duty may be furnished with the same as soon as practicable, when received from the appropriations of the United States Government.

Resolved, That this Convention would recommend that the action of the law of 1831, allowing the Corps of Artillery pay for horses for one day, the annual Review and Inspection, should be amended, by allowing pay for horses for one day's drill in addition.—Also that the same amount of powder should be allowed as was allowed by the law now in operation.

Resolved, That a fine of ten dollars, instead of five, be imposed for non-appearance on the first Tuesday of May, company trainings and review, and three dollars for the same at elections.

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested so far to revise the militia law in relation to the number of officers to each company, as to enable them to drill according to Cooper's Tactics.

Whereas, this Convention has labored with deep regret, that in some portions of the State, a spirit of rebellion exists, and that the militia law is partially or wholly nullified, therefore

Resolved, Unanimously, that we memorialize the Honorable Legislature, now in session, to enact the following special project of law, to meet such exigencies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That if any town or company of militia, in any town within this State, shall nullify, or refuse to do duty in accordance with the laws of the State, governing the same—it shall be the duty of any Brigadier General or Colonel of Regiments, commanding said disaffected districts, to order into the service of the State, at a moment's warning, any number of troops within their respective commands, that they may be necessary to enforce the laws and promote good order, and troops to be quartered on, and paid by the town thus nullifying, agreeably to the pay and rations governing the army.

And if any Brigadier General or commanding officer of any Regiment on whom such duty devolves, as is herein provided, shall neglect or refuse to call out the troops, and carry into effect this law, he or they shall pay such fine, and suffer such other penalty as a general Court Martial shall inflict. It shall be the duty of the Division Advocates to prefer charges and carry out the provisions of this special act agreeably to the provisions of law prescribing their duty in the Militia law of the State.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, The undersigned, present the doings of the same, as the memorial of the Convention.

These Resolutions were taken up separately the next day, and all of them adopted, after discussion. We hope the people will read them and look thoroughly to the consequences. It will be remembered that these Resolutions came from, and had their origin in, the Officers of the Militia. We must confess that we are among those who cannot see the great advantage of a Militia as at present organized. Nor can we discern the great amount of good which would result from the event of war. But, because we cannot see these results, we would not deny their existence. We commend the Resolutions to the people. Decide for yourselves whether they are your sentiments, and whether they correspond to your own judgment.

We should be happy to comply with the vote of the Convention, and publish all the proceedings; but for the want of room we must decline. We believe that we have published all that is essential to a proper and full view of the subject.

THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE BROKEN OPEN.

Some time ago we heard that this office had been broken open and rifled of certain returns. We heard that the returns which were abstracted was from a certain town in this Congressional District. We have always considered the story a mere rumor and treated it as such. We could not believe that any man or set of men so base—so lost to honor and good behavior as to engage in the design or execution of such a crime. But there must be something better rumor in the matter, else why the introduction of the following Order. It was introduced by Mr. Morrison, Representative from Livermore.

"Whereas, there are rumors in circulation, that the office of the Secretary of State, was after the September election, forcibly entered and that certain returns of votes given last fall and made to the Secretary of State, had been clandestinely abstracted therefrom by some person or persons; and that they shall be appointed by the Governor and Council.

Ordered, That the Secretary of State be directed to communicate to this House, whether his office has been broken into or entered in any way clandestinely and if so, when and in what manner; and also whether any returns made to him, have at any time during the past year been abstracted from the files of the office before the same had been officially counted; and if so state what returns were so abstracted or lost, and when, and all the circumstances known to the department, touching the facts inquired into, and also state whether the returns of votes when made were entered in a registry of journal, and whether the returns thus made are or are not secure from depredation."

The following is the communication of the Secretary of State in answer to the inquiry whether or no, returns had been broken into, and abstracted from his office.

"The Secretary states, that sometime between Saturday night of the 7th of October last, and morning following his office appeared to have been forcibly entered by some person or persons unknown, through the sash of a window of a small room adjoining the office, by breaking the glass of the same—that from the circumstance that nothing appeared to be missing, it was thought to have been the work of boys, undertaken for the purpose of obtaining stationery,—but no considerable amount being missed, the matter was little thought of. On Tuesday following the Council, in examining the return from said district, discovered that the return from Livermore was missing, which imposed upon the Secretary the necessity of despatching a messenger to Livermore, by which means he obtained a certified copy of the record."

"It is of course no secret knowledge to be derived from this communication. The theft is involved in mystery, dark, impenetrable, profound. Somebody knows about the affair, and that somebody will be so wise as to keep the public in ignorance of the facts. Why the votes of Livermore—the Wing town of Livermore—should be stolen we can divine; but how it was done, and the actors kept in public view, is something so remarkable and contrary to the ordinary course of events, for no interest was it that the votes of Livermore should be abstracted and not counted? The public will answer."

The following notice of Mr. Gough the able Temperance Lecturer is given by the Portland Washingtonian.

Mr. John B. Gough.—This able Temperance lecturer made our city a second visit, last week, and lectured four evenings. His power of gathering an audience and riveting their attention is very great. The crowds increased to such a degree that on the fourth night ten cents for each person were taken at the door for admittance, and between eighty and ninety dollars collected.

One great charm of his Lectures is his action. His education has been very limited, and he seldom rises above mediocrity in the use of language—but he so enacts his sentiments, and so interperates his discourse with anecdotes—that his audience hang upon his words for two hours together. Write down what he says, and the charm would be lost. How important is it then, that those who would persuade a public assembly, should cultivate these graces. Without them the best speech falls coldly on the ear.—Portland True Washingtonian.

Some of our Temperance friends, we understand, have written to Mr. Gough, inviting him to come and lecture in person. They have received for answer that he will come as soon as he can fulfil his other engagements. Those who have heard him lecture speak of him as the most attractive—

most convincing and truly eloquent speaker on this subject that has ever been in New England. His eloquence is from the heart and it reaches to the heart. We hope he will come.

Mr. Dean from the Committee on retrenchment has introduced a Bill which provides as follows:

"The bill provides that from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the compensation of members of Congress shall be six dollars per day, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel. To be paid only for actual attendance, and when detained by sickness. And the compensation of all persons in the service of the Government, except such as are fixed by the Constitution, and officers in the diplomatic service abroad, and those whose pay and emoluments do not exceed \$1,200 per annum, shall be reduced as follows: When the salaries and emoluments amounts to \$3,000, to be reduced twenty per cent, and when less than \$3,000, and more than \$1,200, to be reduced ten per cent. And no officer in the service of the Government, except those heretofore excepted, to receive more than \$500 per annum."

We hope a Bill of this kind will pass. The pay of members in Congress is altogether too high. The mileage is too high. The fictitious travel is out of character and should be done away. We wish to see a reform in this matter. Now is a favorable time and we hope some thing will be done.

STATE VALUATION.

It has been determined by the Senate and House that the State Valuation shall be delayed during the session of the Legislature. A Committee consisting of three from the Senate and one from each county in the House has been selected.—Mr. Frye of Oxford is Chairman.

An order has been introduced into the Legislature and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, "to enquire into the expediency of abolishing all laws for the collection of debts of less sum than \$20, after a certain date."

Why not include all debts under \$10,000? The expediency of it would be no less objectionable.

BILL ALTERING THE LAW IN RELATION TO SHERIFFS.—A Bill has been introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Talman of Lincoln, which annuls the office of Sheriff, and provides that there shall be no Sheriffs but Deputy Sheriffs throughout the State, and that they shall be appointed by the Governor and Council. They may hold their office four years, except they be removed,—must give \$15,000 bonds in some Counties and \$10,000 bonds in others,—must perform all the duties and be subject to all the responsibilities of Sheriffs, &c. &c. We have given the Bill but a cursory examination. We are opposed to it. The present arrangement works well. There is no call for such a law—no necessity for it. Therefore we can dispense with it.

MILITIA OF MAINE.—We have recited "an Additional Act" in relation to the Militia of Maine. The 3rd Section says "that no person enrolled shall be subject to any notice duty whatever, except in time of war, insurrection or invasion." We shall look at this "act" again. We think it contains much wisdom.

EXECUTED. On Friday, 12th inst. North was sentenced by Judge Magruder to be hung. His crime, murder. He had killed two wives and mangled them in the most shocking manner. He was put in jail for murdering his first wife but he had not remained there long before he broke loose and regained his liberty. He was married a second wife—murdered her—was arrested, tried, found guilty and condemned to death.—His sentence was just. No better disposal could be made of such a fiend.

MR. OWEN AND FREE TRADE. Mr. Owen of Indiana, during the canvass that preceded his election to Congress last fall was advised by his friends not to come out openly before the people and advocate the doctrine of Free Trade. He was frank in his refusal to do so. He said it was his duty to proclaim his real opinions and that the doctrine were right in themselves. He therefore took this ground openly against his will against the people and was finally elected as a Free Trade man by a triumphant vote.

The Proceedings in the Senate and House on Friday, were important. Augustine Haines, County Attorney of Cumberland, has petitioned for increase of salary. The Senate referred the petition to the Judiciary Committee. The House referred it to the committee on retrenchment, each insisting upon their decision. They have finally appointed conferees. The result is not yet known.

REJECTED. The Senate has refused to confirm the appointment of Mr. Henshaw as Secretary of the Navy. The Whigs, as well as the friends of Mr. Van Buren, favored his appointment. Mr. Henshaw should keep his political preferences to himself, unless he coincide with the sentiment "justice to the man" first, then "justice to the cause."

OUR THANKS are due Senator Fairbank for valuable public documents.

AN Augusta correspondent of the Brunswickian says:—

"On Monday last, Speaker Dunn arrived at the capital and was duly initiated into gubernatorial chariot. V. D. Parris, president pro tem of the Senate, was also on the ground and very urgently pressed his claims to the honorable station, but was ruled out."

The last part of this paragraph is entirely untrue. It being a matter of doubt whether Mr. Dunn, or Mr. Parris, should succeed Mr. Kavanagh, they were both here on the day of his resignation, under the informal advice of the proper authorities.

Mr. Parris "pressed" no "claims" "urgently" or otherwise, as to a matter in reference to which he was personally, entirely indifferent.—Augusta Age.

"Mr. H.—" said Chauncey Langdon, a Federal member of Congress, in 1841-16, to a one-eyed, rough farmer neighbor, "It was always a puzzle to me how so sensible a man as you could be a Democrat—but now I perceive—having only one eye, you can only see one side, or half as much as other folks." "Mr. Langdon," replied the other, "we read in the Good Book that when the eye is single the whole body is full of light."

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT. The interest on the public debt, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is \$1,032,730 02; which is \$2,829 37 per day, or \$2 00 a minute. Instead of giving the people "two dollars a day and roast beef," the Whigs have already taxed them \$2 a minute to pay interest alone.—Globe

About 1890, containing eleven acres for a mortgage
 particular description reference is had to said Abbe's
 Mortgage Deed to John Welch of Boston, recorded at
 Oxford Records Book 63, Page 121.
 ASA THAYER, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.
 January 13, 1844. 3w26

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
 DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, "

than the
'I did
'You
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'The